

Cryptococcal infection with IRIS plus anti-Cryptococcal chemotherapy.

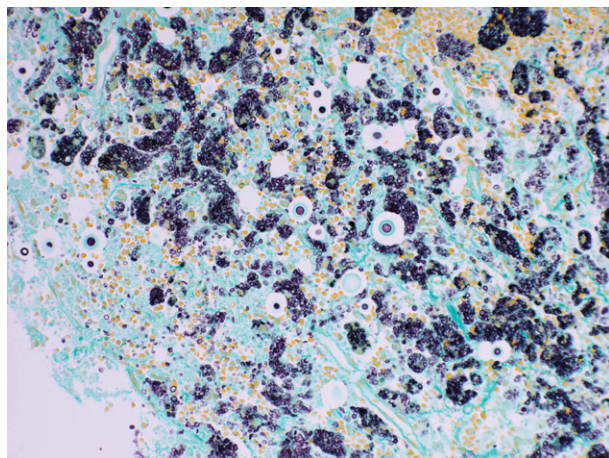


Image 1. Grocott.

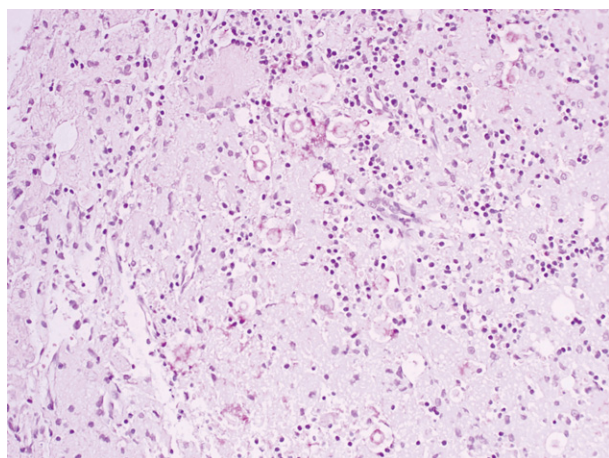


Image 2. Mucicarmine.

PP-056 First line HAART regimen in China: safety and tolerability

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Objective: To describe the safety and tolerance of the first line HAART (Highly actively antiretroviral therapy) regime in Chinese AIDS patients.

Method: Retrospective assessment of the incidence of specified clinical and laboratory events in AIDS outpatient cases taking first-line regimen of zidovudine, lamivudine and efavirenz (or nevirapine) during January 2005–August 2008. The case history and follow-up date at 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12 months were analyzed.

Result: 95 cases were analyzed (77.9% male, mean age 39 years, median CD4 cell count at HAART initiation 118, median course of therapy 6 months. 81% patients had adverse events in the course of treatment, 14.3% of which developed grade 3 or higher adverse effects (AIDS Clinical Trials Group). The incidence of grade 3 or higher adverse effects of hepatotoxicity, anemia, neutropenia were 6.3%, 3.2%, 6.3%, respectively. Clinical adverse effects were mild despite the incidence was high (30.5%, 37.8%, and

27.4% respectively for dermatological, gastrointestinal and neurologic adverse effects). Although mean hemoglobin decreased 0.8g/dL after half month therapy ($P < 0.001$), it began to rise after 3 months treatment, and was almost the same at 9 months as at baseline.

Conclusion: The first line HAART regimen was well tolerated with a short-term increase in neutropenia and hepatotoxicity in Chinese AIDS patients. Zidovudine should not be used on patients with severe anemia or neutropenia.

PP-057 Peer Education: The panacea to HIV/AIDS infection among youths; my experience as a peer educator in Nigerian Secondary Schools

A. Taiye Seyi*. *The Young Minds Org, Nigeria*

Background: This paper examines the impact Peer Education has in creating awareness of STI's & HIV among youths especially in Ikere Local Government Area of Ekiti State, Nigeria.

In Ikere Local Government Area of Ekiti State alone, there are about 16 Secondary Schools which consists of about 209,600 students.

This group of students is known to live a frivolous life which results in unwanted pregnancies, alarming increase in STI's & HIV infections, increase in rape cases and hooliganism.

Method: A group of Corp members known as the Young Minds Organization were trained by UNICEF, CIDA and WHO as peer educators and were assigned to work in the 16 secondary schools we trained 40 peer educators; they in turn trained 40 other peer-educators on special skills such as, delaying sexual experiences till marriage, abstinence, saying no to drug use and other vices that may expose people to HIV/AIDS. Such as Pornography etc.

Anti HIV/AIDS Clubs were established in all these schools.

Results: Due to this programme efforts, young people become aware and avoid behavioral risks. They become good decision makers and they get involved in Anti-AIDS Clubs. There has been a reduction in the rate of unwanted pregnancies and HIV infections in the community.

Majority of the peer educators claim that their parents do not discuss sexuality with them and that they are afraid of asking them any question as relating to sex.

Conclusion: From our experience as peer educators, it is discovered that peer education must be enforced and strengthened in all secondary schools since this group of people are the most vulnerable group. Efforts should be made by the Government to introduce sex education in secondary school syllabus.

This will help reduce this scourge to the barest minimum in developing countries.

PP-058 Traditional way of life: Fuel for HIV/AIDS infection among the Hausa communities of Nigeria

A. Taiye Seyi*. *The Young Minds Org, Nigeria*

Background: There has been an increase in the response to HIV/AIDS activities in Nigeria since 1999. Findings reveal that the Hausa people of Northern Nigeria which constitute the highest number of population in Nigeria, is a neglected group. This report is a contribution to the fight against HIV/AIDS in the developing nation.

Method: A cross sectional study was conducted to assess the knowledge and perception of HIV/AIDS and its effect on traditional way of life of the Northern people of Nigeria. A questionnaire of data collection titled: "Traditional way of life of the Hausas" was used to collect data.

Result: A total of 1002 male persons responded to the questionnaire, majority of the respondents were illiterates, the age-group of the respondents being 19–30 years. 87% of the respondents have not heard about HIV/AIDS, 99% of the

respondents still engage in the use of common 'local blade' to cut their hair, 93% of the respondents engage in the use of local finger-nail cutters to cut their nails, this people move from house to house to cut nails, a further 96% of the respondents engage in traditional tattooing for beauty and fashion.

Other traditional ways of life which was seen to increase the spread among the people include: drug use, wife inheritance and sharing, and strong dislike for condom usage in the North.

Conclusion: Despite the high risk of transmission of HIV/AIDS among the populace, the Hausa still do not believe that there is a strong link between all these factors and HIV/AIDS. To combat the scourge and the epidemic among the Hausa people, effort should be made by the Government and other stakeholders on HIV/AIDS to work among this group of people.

Finally, due to the fact that this group of people is backward educationally, effort should be made to introduce free education at all levels to the Hausas of Northern Nigeria.

PP-059 **Diagnosis and treatment of 10 patients with AIDS complicated with tuberculosis of mesenteric lymph nodes**

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Objective: To study clinical features of the AIDS complicated with tuberculosis of mesenteric lymph node for improving diagnosis and treatment of the disease. **Methods:** Collection and analysis of the comprehensive clinical data of 10 inpatients with AIDS complicated with tuberculosis of mesenteric lymph nodes in our hospital from September 1999 to March 2008.

Results: The patients suffered from fever (accounting for 100%), night sweat (60%), weight loss (90%), abdominal distension (100%), diarrhea (60%), anemia (50%). The PPD (purified protein derivative) Skin Test of all the patients presented negative, and anti-acid bacillus staining in sputum with 2 cases positive. Abdominal ultrasound showed multiple enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes in 10, enlarged para-aortic lymph nodes in 2, abdominal mass in 3, ascites in 1, Abdominal CT scanning presented typical enhanced ring shadow with critical diagnostic value. Biopsy of mesenteric lymph node in 1 case showed caseous necrosis, Longerhan's cells infiltration, positive for fast anti-acid bacillus staining (AFB).

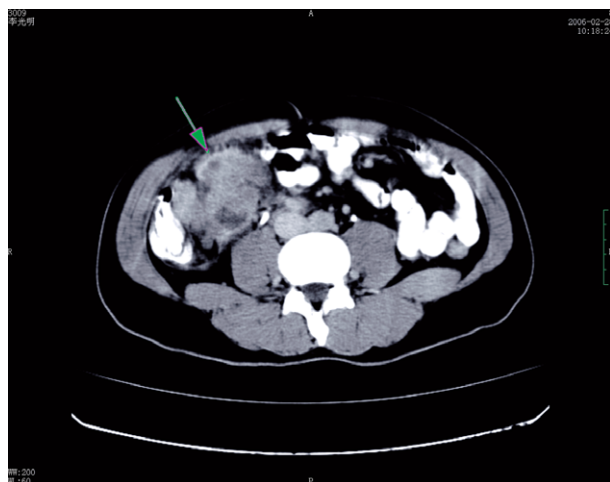


Fig. 1. CT scanning with typical node strengthened ring shadow.

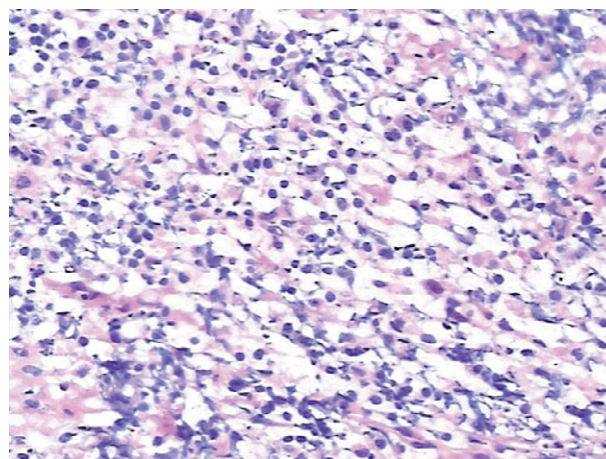


Fig. 2. Biopsy of mesenteric lymph.

Conclusions: The number of the patients with AIDS complicated with tuberculosis has gone up every year, and TB often disseminated too many other extrapulmonary organs of hosts from pulmonary field in these patients. Particularly, AIDS patients with CD4 cell count <50/ul more tend to develop TB of mesenteric lymph nodes. Abdominal ultrasound showing multiple enlarged lymph nodes and abdominal CT scanning with typical strengthened ring shadow can be served as the diagnostic standards, and pathologic mesenteric lymph node biopsy can confirm the diagnosis. Anti-tuberculosis therapy combined with highly active antiretroviral treatment was a good option for the management of the patients.

PP-060 **Study of HIV positive cases attending Voluntary Counseling and Testing Center (VCTC) – A gender perspective**

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Research Question: What are the gender perspective differences in the HIV positive patients attending VCTC, Baroda – India?

Objectives: 1. To find out the possible high risk behavior of having acquired HIV/AIDS. 2. To understand the social support system and gender discrimination. 3. To find out health seeking behavior.

Methodology: A semi structured and pretested proforma is used to interview HIV positive patients attending VCTC located at SSG Hospital, Vadodara. Prior verbal and written consent was taken before starting each interview. This cross sectional study included HIV positive 50 male and 50 female (>13 yrs) cases attending VCTC during April–July 2007. Analysis is done by Epi info 6.04 d statistical package.

Results and Discussion: In 45% cases, spouses were HIV positive while 31% cases didn't know of the HIV status of their spouse. 26% HIV positive patients had a past history of blood transfusion. More males presented with history of premarital sex (83%), extramarital sex (64%), multiple sex partners (84%) and sexual activity (85%) even after HIV infection. More number of females experienced careless behavior/neglect (65%) after HIV status disclosure to their spouse while 71% of females experienced careless behavior from their family. Out of 9% cases 75% females were the culprit of domestic violence. Majority of males (59%) had contacted private clinic/hospital initially for their health problems while 70% female patients contacted government hospital for their problems. 3 females were forced to contact quack by their spouse.